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# New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lieutenant Wissmann's expedition for the relief of Emin has been postponed. === The Henorable Artillery Company, the oldest military body in the world, has been disbanded. - In the Colchester election, the Conservative candidate was returned by an increased vote. \_\_\_\_ A French man-of-war has been ordered to Panama to protect French interests there

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The A motion was made providing for extra sessions and no holiday recess in order that the Tariff bill might be pushed through; a compromise will probably result in a holiday recess of a few days; the Tariff bill was discussed by several Senators; Mr. Farwell introduced a bill to reorganize the Navy. = The House: In the debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. appropriation; a lively debate followed, but the motion was lost and the bill passed; the Terri-

torial bill was not called up.

Domestic.—A delegation of business men of both political parties from Birmingham, Ala., called upon General Harrison to urge the building of a protection party in the South. - Widespread damage by rain is reported; snow a foot deep has fallen in Northern New-York. === Forty Rerecommendations are urged in the annual report of the State Forestry Commission. There was no change in the situation at Wahalak, Miss.; the negro murderers were not found, but the search for them will be continued. ==== Race collisions were reported in Tennessee and South Carolina. == The Indian Territory Convention nt Baxter Springs, Kan., passed resolutions in favor of the opening of the Territory to white settlers and the allotment of land to the Indians in

City and Suburban .- Mr. Harris, ticket agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at the Grand Central Station, has disappeared; his accounts are supposed to be short, but the exact amount is not known. \_\_\_\_ The new Metropolitan Museum of Art building was formally opened === A woman fell down an elevator shaft in the Bella apartment-house and was seriously injured. General Legitime's forces have begun the bombardment of Cape Haytien. - Madame Diss Debar, the producer of spirit pictures, was released from Blackwell's Island. — The new Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was dedicated; Carl Schurz and Mayor Hewitt made speeches, Stocks dull and lower, with renewed sales for the

"short" account, closing steady.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees: lowest, 30; average, 35 3-4.

The annual reception at the Museum of Art yesterday was an event of no little significance in the annals of that institution. There were the best of reasons why the trustees should congratulate themselves and be congratulated by others on the opening of the new building. The Museum now enters on a new era with excellent opportunities for enlarged usefulness. It is noteworthy that Mayor Hewitt, in his brief remarks, made a plea in favor of keeping the collections open to the public on seven days of

An interesting summary of the report of the State Forestry Commission is furnished by our Albany correspondent to-day. The points dwelt upon by the Commissioners are the necessity of acquiring forest lands in the Adirondacks for the State by purchase, the encouragement of tree-planting and forest-culture, and the need of keeping railroads off the State preserves. These are all highly desirable objects. and the Commission deserves hearty support in its endeavors to preserve the forests that are so essential to the public welfare from many points of view.

It may not be true, as Representative Spinola affirmed in the House vesterday, that the Democrats are a unit in their opposition to Civil Service reform; but if the matter were submitted to popular vote in the Democratic party and irretrievably buried. The question came before the House yesterday on a motion to trike out the appropriation for the salaries of he Civil Service Commissioners. Several for him. members of the majority supported the motion

however, only 25 of them were willing to be put on record as favoring the proposition made by Mr. Cummings, against which 188 votes were cast. On the Republican side it was proposed to increase the Commissioners' salaries, but that idea, of course, met with no favor among the Democrats. Nothing is plainer than that the future of this reform-if it is to have any future-must be intrusted to the party which put the Civil Service law on the statutebook.

A praiseworthy spirit of diligence is manifested by the Republicans in the Senate-in striking contrast with the course pursued by the majority in the House. It seems probable, according to our Washington dispatches, that Senator Morrill's proposal to meet daily at 11 o'clock instead of noon, and to hold regular evening sessions, will be adopted. The Senate evidently means to attend to its business, but will not interfere with a long holiday recess in the House if it chooses to insist on taking one. The attitude of the two parties, as illustrating their devotion to the public welfare, is an object-lesson that the country can study to advantage.

ADMISSION PRECEDENTS. The apparent surrender of the Democrats of the House to public sentiment upon the admission of the Territories turns out to have been only a trick. The amendments to Mr. Springer's bill are carefully contrived to postpone justice indefinitely. Dakota must vote upon the question of division. The fact is ignored that such a vote was had last year, that the question has been under discussion for nearly twenty years, and that the people have always been for division. It is proposed that each of the Dakotas, if the Territory be divided, shall have only one Representative, whereas South Dakota has at least 50,000 more than the requisite population for two Representatives, and North Dakota will be entitled to the same number by the time it can be admitted. The new constitutions are not to be submitted to the people until November, 1889, a delay for which there is no possible justifica-

But the most glaring injustice is in ignoring the fact that constitutions proper in form have already been adopted by South Dakota and Montana. The bill simply authorizes the holding of conventions, but after constitutions had been framed it would be necessary for Congress to pass formal acts of admission. An examination of the precedents shows that a majority of the States which have been admitted since the Union was first formed came in either without enabling acts or without legislation by Congress following the adoption of a constitution. In the case of Colorado, the latest State admitted, an enabling act was passed under which the State Constitution was framed and ratified by the popular vote July 1, 1876. One month later, as directed in the enabling act, the President announced the admission of Colorado to the Union without further legislation. Nevada was admitted in exactly the same manner. Oregon framed a Constitution precisely as South Dakota and Montana have done through a convention organized under the direction of the Territorial Legislature. This was accepted by Congress and the State admitted in 1859. California was admitted as a State without ever having been a Territory. A convention was called by the military Governor, and the Constitution framed was ratified by the popular vote November 18, 1849. Admission followed. The first Constitution of Iowa was formed by a convention of delegates meeting without authorization from Congress. On this Congress passed an act admitting the State, but dispute arising regarding boundaries a new Constitution was framed and accepted and the State finally admitted. In the case of Florida a convention of delegates, "having and

claiming the right to admission to the Union," Cummings moved to strike out the Civil Service formed a "free and independent State by the name of the State of Florida." No enabling Perhaps there is no other subject on which act had been passed, but the new State was there has been more foolish misrepresentation admitted by the same bill that brought in than this, but the highly inflated stories told, Iowa. In Michigan the Territorial Council called a convention which framed a Constitution, and after Congress had secured certain amendments to it, the State was admitted. It was a popular convention which framed the publican county chairmen were examined by the | Constitution of Arkansas without an enabling Grand Jury at Indianapolis in relation to the al- act, but Congress admitted the State. Maine Government has been disastrous to farmers as came in in the same way. The case of Ohio is an interesting one. An act of Congress authorized the people of the Territory to form a State government. The Constitution then farm property has materially advanced, as well framed went into effect without being submitted to the popular vote, and the act of Congress of February 19, 1803, did not purport to admit the State, but declared that by the formation of a Constitution it had "become one of the United States of America." The people of Tennessee framed a Constitution which was not submitted to the popular vote, but under which the State was admitted. The precedent In the case of Kentucky is of interest. Congress passed an act February 4, 1791, providing for the admission of the State on June 1,

> tion, and an act of admission was passed February 18, taking effect two weeks later. Nine States-Oregon, California, Iowa, Florida, Michigan, Arkansas, Maine, Tennessee and Vermont-or nearly one-half of the States admitted since the Union was formed, framed constitutions without enabling acts, and were admitted by Congress because they had de- gages given in order to raise money for immonstrated their right to self-government. Four States-Colorado, Nevada, Ohio and Kentucky -were authorized to frame constitutions, and by that act became members of the Union. Upon a fair construction of these precedents the two Dakotas, Washington and Montana land, for the Senate has full power to reject would be represented in the LIst Congress by any appointment he may make. No fair man next December.

act and the date fixed for admission, the people

for admission through a State Convention June

6, 1791, having already adopted a Constitu-

A NATIVE BUGBEAR.

The opposition to the Ballot-Reform law rests now apparently upon the claim that for the illiterate the ballot will the law, who in reality do not want a secret | lection which properly belongs to him. ballot, think that they can arouse sympathy by protesting against a law compelling the voter who cannot read to disclose his choice to the election officers. It will be of interest to know just how the illiterate vote is handled in England, whence we get most of our illustrations, although the system is, in fact, Australian Those who seek, by the way, to excite popular prejudice against the reform as a "foreign" invention, forget that the written or printed ballot was an American invention adopted by England only sixteen years ago, and that in this exchange England and Australia owe us much more than we owe them. An article by Edwin Goadby in "The Political Science Quarterly" mentions the method in successful operation in the former country. If any voter is there is no doubt that it would be instantly | blind or objects on religious grounds to voting as the law requires, or cannot read, the presiding officer, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, causes his ballot to be marked

Mr. Goadby says that no difficulties have poses: to direct public attention to this state ence, and they are now in a position to mould the and bitterly denounced the reform. In voting,

firmity of the blind "proving a hindrance to them, they are delighted to exercise the franchise. Illiterates are not quite so eager to vote except during municipal contests, and when they have children attending school they have een known to practice reading and filling up to escape that sense of inferiority they might otherwise feel." The fact that illiterates are thus stimulated to learn to do the little reading necessary to make out the names of their party candidates has been confirmed by abundant testimony. Under the bill vetoed by Governor Hill an illiterate would simply need to be able to read the names "Democratic," "Republican," "Labor," "Prohibition," etc., in order to be spared the necessity of telling the election officers for whom he wished to vote, provided it was his intention to vote the straight party ticket. The number of voters who would not do this, or would not be led to do it, is very small, and ample protection is offered that small number under all such existing systems.

This buch ar seems to be purely an American invention Nothing seems to have been heard of it in the countries where the Australian system obtains. Countless predictions of evil were common in England, of course, tefore its adoption there. "Considering the ferecity of its assailants and the zeal they displayed in prophecy," says Mr. Goadby, "it is very remarkable that the ballot has so completely and generally fitted itself into the British Constitution. It has worked admirably. There is no wish for any change."

ABOUT VOLUNTEER CABINET MAKING.

It seems to worry sundry Democratic conemporaries that THE TRIBUNE does not vigorously advise General Harrison about the selection of a Cabinet, and does not profess to have exclusive knowledge on the subject. The fact is that this most delicate, difficult and disagreeable of all Executive duties appears to have been imposed by the votes of the people upon General Harrison, and not upon any editor. It is not by any means the least of his burdens that the outside world appears to regard him as under obligation to communicate all his private thoughts, even in the process of formaion, and to share his labor with an army of editors, statesmen, political managers, clubs and interested friends of prominent men, of whom every one will promptly disavow any responsibility for the selection which may

ultimately be made. This is in a very peculiar sense the business of President-elect Harrison. Nobody else can share his responsibility. Nobody else can help him a great deal in the necessary labor, or lessen much the inconvenience of having to choose between worthy, able and distinguished men, those who are best fitted, first, to help forward the policy upon which he may have decided; second, to work well together and with him; third, to represent fairly different sections and different elements of a great party, and finally, to serve the country rather than any local interest or faction. In trying to perform a task so difficult and embarrassing, the President-elect has the profound sympathy of everybody who appreciates its nature, and he does well to keep his own counsel until his judgment has been definitely formed.

Among other needful measures which are delayed in Congress by the partisan conduct of the Democrats, not the least important is the bill to provide for taking the next census. Some exceedingly desirable amendments have been suggested since the bill passed the House. and others would probably occur to Senators if they could get time to consider the matter as it ought to be considered. But the factious wasting of time by Democrats over the Tariff bill threatens to cut off much other work which is both practical and important.

One thing already suggested is that the census should include a complete report of farm mortgages, their amount and rates of interest. though entirely without support, have found credence with multitudes. A partisan necessity has dictated the manufacture of these exaggerated reports, and partisan prejudice prompts men to believe them, for there would be an end of the pretence that the policy of the a class if it were known that the proportion of farm land under mortgage had not been increased. It is established that the value of as the value of annual production by agriculture. The only reply that has been possible is the false assertion that the farmers as a class have been running into debt.

Hence it is essential that the census should distinguish between mortgages given for deferred payments or for purchase money or in the division of estates, and mortgages given for money borrowed not in purchase. It is not improbable that indebtedness of the first sort has increased with the value of farm property. Indeed it may have increased more rapidly 1792. Meantime, between the passage of the for there has been a great migration of the population within the last ten years, resulting framed their Constitution. Vermont applied from an increase of nearly 100 per cent in railroad mileage; and in leaving old farms to occupy new, men have not often been able to find purchasers with ready cash for the entire value of farms sold. In the great epidemic of real estate speculation, too, thousands of farms were purchased with the hope of selling at higher prices, and in such operations partial payments were frequent. But there is steadily accumulating evidence that the amount of mortprovements, stock, or to meet losses, has been materially reduced.

It does not appear to be necessary to delay the Census bill in order to prevent an appointment of a superintendent by President Clevewould pretend that President Cleveland should be allowed to select an official of such importance in connection with the coming Administration, especially after his recent exhibition of mean spite in the appointment of Bailey But the Census bill can be matured and passed not be secret. The opponents of without taking from the President-elect a se

SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State has issued a circular, calling attenion to a serious defect of our common school system as it at present exists. The school district libraries do not accomplish the good work they were designed to accomplish. More than two and a half million dollars has been appropriated during the last fifty years to purchase and maintain these libraries. And yet to-day finds a large part of them in a lamentable condition, while the total number of volumes which was 1.604.210 in 1853, is now only 737,716. This is a bad enough showing as it stands. But the Superintendent makes it much worse by reporting that no inconsiderable part of the appropriations have been improperly "Moneys reported as expended for fibraries are frequently used for other pur-

The circular is intended to serve two purarisen under this method. Instead of the in- of things, and to enlist the services of teachers new constitution according to their will and com-

to devise the best practical remedy. Ten years ago the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Gilmour, proposed that the books of the district libraries should be gathered together and form one library for the whole town. "The amount annually apportioned to each district," he added, "may then be expended under the direction of the supervisor or of commissioners appointed for that purpose in the purchase of such books as in the judgment of those charged with that duty may seem wise." Mr. Gilmour as an alternative proposition recommended the abolition of the system of school districts, and the establishment in its place of the township system. Mr. Draper, for the purpose, as he expresses it, of aiding rather than directing thought on this subject, makes these suggestions:

(a) Change from the district to a town system thereby providing for a larger library, which should be centrally located, or perhaps moved about the town, remaining a few months in each school district.

(b) Continue the district system, but hold library moneys in the State Treasury until the accumulation in favor of each district shall be of some consequence, and then pay the same only in settlement for books

selected from an approved list. (c) Make no appropriation for a term of years and then pay the several years' accumulations at once, under regulations which would be likely to insure the

(d) Let the State supply not the money, but the libraries, perhaps transferring them from one district to another after there shall have been time for reading a small library in a locality.

(e) Abandon the old idea, but continue the appropriation and devote it to the purchase of books specially calculated to aid and help teachers and

It may not be easy at once to provide an adequate remedy. But it ought not to be difficult to frame a law which will place the libraries on a better footing and do away with the practice of diverting the fund appropriated for the purchase of books. The coming Legislature may find it worth while to inquire what has become of the moneys which were given to the libraries but never reached them.

In refusing a further stay of the sentence against Emerson, the policy-shop dealer, in whose en Bedell, the forger, lost a large part of his stealings, Justice Lawrence acted as the public wants to see Judges act upon such applications. Nothing is more demoralizing than for Judges to override one another by suspending the operation of sentences pending appeals. The instances in which this sort of interference with the regular course of justice is proper are altogether excep-Of course they do occur and will occur, but when it appears upon the facts established that substantial justice has been done in a given case, no matter if doubtful questions of law do arise in it, the sentence should not be stayed. There are regular courts of review and appeal, and they exist for the very and sole purpose of settling these doubtful questions. Their function is in a measure encroached upon by these certificates of "reasonable doubt." The public thinks there is too much quibbling over superfine distinctions in measuring out justice

Senator Riddleberger has wisely withdrawn the esolution intended to remove Senator Ingalls from the Chair. He probably reflected that the Kansas Senator would occasion far more discomfort on the floor of the Senate than he possibly could as its presiding officer.

One of the most distressing accidents in this city in recent years was that by which a number persons were swept off the unrailed walk along the clevated railroad track in Third-ave, near Fourteenth-st., in March, 1887.. The elevated railroad company is now being called on to pay the penalty of its carelessness in not providing a hand-rail along those walks. Two cases have just been tried, with the result of a verdic against the company of \$15,000 in the one and \$10,000 in the other. A similar accident would now be impossible, the corporation having acted promptly in putting up a railing wherever the walks have been laid. In accordance with its fixed habit, the company will probably fight these verdicts through all the courts, and make resta tution to the victims of its neglect only when absolutely forced to do so.

General Harrison holds his tongue now as ably nd energetically as he used it every day during the campaign. The same sure purpose is behind the silence now that made itself felt then in the speeches. Where General Harrison sits will be the head of the table.

In the elaborate preparations which, we note, are being made for the second inauguration of Governor Hill, it does not appear that any place in the triumphal procession has been assigned to the Prohibition party. This is an oversight that cannot be rectified too soon. The part played by the Prohibitionists in securing Mr. Hill's election was an important one. Without their aid he would easily have been defeated. How well pleased they are with the result of their efforts can better be imagined than described; but they would seem to be entitled to at least an invitation to take part in the festivities in which the man they helped to elect will be the principal figure on January 1.

A very good thing to do about that disgraceful appointment of Bailey at Indianapolis is to reject it immediately. If the Republican Senators respect public opinion or themselves, they will probably see that an executive session lasts long enough to teach the President not to allow his personal spite to dictate his official acts during the seventy days of public service that remain to him. Leon O. Bailey is not merely a partisan of the most offensive sort, and as such a person who, under President Cleveland's rules be instantly put out of any public office; he is not merely a grossly unfit person for duties which require strict fidelity and integrity: he was personally concerned, according to Indianapolis dis-patches, in some of the meanest slanders by which General Harrison was assailed while a candidate, and Democrats who have any sense of decency regard his appointment as an intentional insult to the President-elect. Mr. Cleveland can afford that sort of thing, because he has nothing to lose But Senators cannot afford by delay to help him in so despicable a performance.

General Boulanger follows the Bonapartist tra dition in interesting himself in the Panama Canal enterprise. Empress Eugenie was one of M. de Lesseps's most powerful patrons in the Suez project and formally opened the canal when it was completed. The Panama surveys were conducted in the first instance by Bonaparte Wyse, whose recommendations were adopted in the main by M de Lesseps. As General Boulanger has apparently accepted Louis Napoleon as his political model, he shares Bonapartist sympathies for interoceanie

The conqueror of Lado has reported the capture of a large quantity of ivory in the Equatorial Provinces. Emin is known to have had about seventy-five tons, worth as much as \$300,000, two cears ago, and he had probably increased his stock during the interval. Stanley, when he was in Egypt, talked of carrying the ivory back to the Congo and of reimbursing the Khedive's treasury for the subscription to the expenses of the expedition. He even entered into a contract with Tippu-Tib for the transportation of the ivory. His route proved so dangerous and arduous that when he arrived at Wadelai all thought of carrying out this contract was abandoned. The ivory has thus fallen into the possession of the Mahdi

The Uzur is getting in Servia consolation for his ill-lucit in Bulgaria. The new Skuptschina, ust elected, contains 450 Radicals to 152 of all other parties. The Radicals are almost to a man friendly to Russia and subject to Russian influ-

and others interested in education in an effort pel King Milan to acquiesce. What Austria will say to this state of affairs remains to be seen. The Servian Radicals are bitterly hostile to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Hersegovina desiring to incorporate those provinces into a great Servian State, under Russian patronage. Such a scheme, of course, would be resisted by Austria, tooth and nail, since it would block hopelessly her cherished march to Salonika. But it is evident that the united machinations of Russia, Prince Karageorgevics and the much-injured Queen Natalie are concocting much trouble for somebody in the Western Balkans.

> The Gladstone Government when it was at its wits' end in the Soudan and did not know anything else to do opened fire on the natives around Suakim. The Salisbury Government, if hard pressed in the present emergency, can follow this political precedent and kill off a good many sav-

> The brilliant and most enjoyable reception given on Monday evening by Timothy L. Woodruff in honor of Russell Harrison has had the beneficial effect of reviving interest in a project for a Brooklyn Union League. The remark was heard on all sides that political rivalries and faction jealousies, which are rife in Republican politics of that town, would lose much of their bitterness and rancor if the leaders of the party were brought together more frequently in a social way. Rival candidates for the chairmanship of the General Committee, and the leaders of opposing factions in the IIId Congressional District and heroes of many a caucus feud found themselves enjoying one another's company, and a genuine feeling of good fellowship prevailed. If private hospitality could effect so happy a result in a single evening, how useful would be the social functions of a wellequipped and prosperous Union League in Brooklyn! This was a thought that found constant expression during the evening. It cannot be denied that the establishment of a Union League club-house over the river would tend to promote harmony and to prevent the recurrence of feuds and mischievous rivalries in the party. Will not some public-spirited and energetic Republican take hold of this project and carry it to a successful issue?

### PERSONAL.

It is rumored that Mr. Waller, the Consul-General at London, will remain abroad after giving up his office, as the representative of certain American busi-

Miss Justine Ingersoll, daughter of the ex-Governo of Connecticut, will appear in Boston presently as a public reader, for the benefit of a charity. It is told, anent her benevolent disposition, that she once gave away a coat which her father was to wear next day at his inauguration.

President Shepherd, of the College of Charleston. C., recently sent to Sir George Trevelyan a copy of his "Study of Lord Macaulay's English." In his letter of acknowledgment Sir George wrote: "It is extraor-dinary how the world by its increasing demand for Macaulay's writings shows its agreement with you, and how few of the critics units in that opinion. It is the men of the world, from Mr. Gladstone down to the artisan, who form Macaulay's clientele, and there is to me an exquisite sense of enjoyment in comparing the announcements which, ever since I can remember, the teachers of criticism have made about Macaulay losing his hold on the public with the ever-increasing sale of his works. Reading over your paper at night after a somewhat rowdy debate, I had a great rush of regret at having abandoned literature, but that feeling comes seldom. is the men of the world, from Mr. Gladstone down to Dr. H. T. Formad, funior professor of pathology in

the University of Pennsylvania, has resigned his po

Miss Davenport, an Irish lady, is the governess of the King of Spain. She gets \$3,500 a year salary, and will have a life pension, when her task is done, of \$2,500. The Empress Frederick has given to Queen Victoria

the small writing desk used by her husband in the last days of his life.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight, who has been elected shop of Milwankee, is independently wealthy, and swife is a member of the Bowditch family of Boston. They have a new political toy in France. It represents M. Floquet dressed as a policeman, with a hat in front of him on which his cyes are fixed flercely. figure holds a staff in one hand, which is ma The figure holds a staff in one hand, which is made to rise by pulling a string. As the staff goes up a little figure of General Boulanger in full uniform comes out of the hat, and it goes again out of sight as the stick falls. The meaning that this figenious bit of mechanism is intended to convey is that however much M. Floquet may strike, he cannot hit the "brav" General."

A French wit asks why it is that Radicals and Opportunists always say M. Boulanger, and never General Boulanger; and replies that it is because they now perceive that it is not Boulanger but discontent which is general.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Milwaukee Episcopalians are needlessly excited over the alleged High Church tendencies of the Knight, their bishop-elect. As a matter of fact, he is a conservative churchman; and it is even said that he is opposed to the ultra High Church

party.

"I found 'Old Hutch' in a downtown restaurant one night last fall," said a board of trade man to a congenial crowd. "He was in a sociable mood and I asked him to give me the secret of his success, as he certainly must have found the true secret of money-making. He sized me up for a minute and said if I was in earnest he would like to tell me the history of his life. Well, sir, he began from the time he was born and never skipped a single thing regarding his life. He ate three different times while he was regaling me with his story. He began falking about 10 o'clock and kept at it until 3 the next morning. Then I quit him, as he was only thirteen years old and hadn't made a cent.—(Chicago Mail.

The recent Phil Daly incident was a Godsend to the out-of-town correspondents, some of whom are fairly outdoing themselves in describing for our country cousins the nether side of New-York. OFF FOR HAYTI.

Oh, our fleet is on the sea,
And in Hayti presently
There'll be quaking such as carthquakes might pro voke; For the Haytian's little prize Will slip off before their eyes, While their warlike bluster vanishes in smoke.

Things have come to quite a pass
When our prestige hath, alas!
Dropped so very low that these presuming folk
Dare to seize upon what's ours,
Like the more important powers.
And it's quite high time we'd end their little joke.

Canada our plans may dish,
And deny our right to fish,
In a way that's most unnelghborly and queer,
And our vessels she may selze
As her blue nose magnates please,
But we'll draw the line at Hayti, never fear.
—(Boston Budget.

A Swedish scientist, who claims to have discovere the secret of petrifying wood on a large scale, says that by means of his process the largest wooden buildings may be petrified. But as it will cost \$2,500 a cubic inch to petrify wood, it is not likely that the invention will be very popular.

The Carriage Test.—Little Daughter-Mamma, may I play with that little girl next door!

Mrs. Tiptop (severely)—Certainly not. Her papa goes to his business in a street-car. He hasn't a carriage to his name.

"Well, can I play with Sallie Liveryman, around the corner? Her papa has twenty-five carriages."

"No; he has too many."—(Philadelphia Record.

Says one of the apostles of high culture in Chicago: A man here can only look at the compass in his own heart, or fix his eyes on the everlasting stars in the firmament of thought and push ahead. Hence there is possibly more thinking to the square inch done to leago than in any other city in America. There is no escape from it. Amid all the conflicting intellectual currents which drag and drive one here, the

mind which does not grasp the helm and steer some-

where is lost in the whirlpool of intellectual mad-

HE DIDN'T GO. Where are you going to, my pretty maid? I'm going to the dry-goods story, she said. May I go with you, my pretty maid? You may if you'll wait outside, she

And how many samples, my pretty maid! Some of calloo, some of silk, some of place, some of linen, some of lawn, some of velvet—ribbons, trimmings, buttons, gloves, laces, embroideries—laces, embroideries—la General Greely is very popular socially; but people

How long shall I wait for you, my pretty maid? Until I look over the samples, she said.

are always afraid that he will bring his weather along

A Busy Place.—First Hackman (scene Camden Ferry n arrival of boar)—Right this way, indies and gen-iemen; carriage to any part of the city! Second Hackman—Carriage to Lovers' Hotel, only

50 cents.
Third Hackman—Right this way if you think you are followed and want a fast team! Three minutes to the pole and no extra charge! Carriage? Only authorised hack for the Rev. Mr. Hitchem's!
Fifth Hackman—Free coach to the St. Cupid

parsonage! He time lost! Drep a nickel in the

THE ACTORS GAINING STRENGTH BOOTH, BARRETT AND JEFFERSON JOHN THE MOVEMENT.

GERMAN OPERA SAFE-A. M. PALMER IN PAYOR OF PROTECTION.

When Edwin Booth learned of the American actors' fight against the importation of droves of foreign actors to the United States he immediately sent for a blank form and wrote out an application for membership in the Actors' Order of Friendship, so that he might put his shoulder to the wheel and work for the protection of home talent. One of the rules of the order provides that all such applications shall be held over for thirty days, but by a ununimous vote Mr. Booth's will be acted on at once and he is to be installed next Sunday.

Lawrence Barrett was a member of the order some en or twelve years ago but dropped out. Now he makes a new application for membership and has entered heart and soul and pocket-book into the

Joseph Jefferson, who is now playing at the National Theatre, in Washington, telegraphs "God speed."
Clara Morris wants to join the movement. James
O'Neil rushed up to the lodge yesterday and joined the little army. Dion Bouckault has already been quoted as a strong partisan. These are some of the other leading actors and managers of America who are for the movement: Joseph Wheelock, Louis Aldrich, Joseph Haworth, Fred. de Belleville, Stuart Robson, Frederic Bryton, Ralph Delmore, Roland Reed, Thomas Jefferson, Harry Lacy, Robert E. Grahame, Harry Hawk, Charles Reed, Louis Morrison, Charles S. Dickson, Charles B. Wells, Charles B. Bishop, Frank W. Sanger, Herbert Archer, F. F. Mackay, Frank Carlyle, Henry E. Dixey, R. J. Dillon, Charles Plunkett and J. W. Shannon.

The movement has taken such shape, the opposition has resorted to such a method of attack, that the Order of Friendship has concluded to secure counsel to assist it. Either Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll or Elihu Root will be engaged, or probably both will agree to serve.

A committee of actors called on Director Edman Stanton, of the Metropolitan Opera House, on Monday, and convinced him that the proposed amendment of the Contract Labor law would way affect German opera. Louis Aldrich failed to make Mr. Stanton understand this last week, and the Opera House Executive Committee were preparing to join certain theatre managers in a campaign against the amendment. A draft of the bill being shown to Mr. Stanton, he saw at once that singers are to have the same privileges as "star" actors, therefore opera is safe, and the Metropolitan management heed not concern itself one way or the other.

A Tribune reporter met A. M. Palmer on Monday and inquired as to his attitude on the subject. Mr. Palmer, as is well known, is president of the Actors'

Paimer, as is well known, is president of the Actors' Fund.

"I am in favor of amending the law so as to protect American actors," he said, "and shall probably take some action in the matter soon. At present I have no plan of operations ready, but in a few days I shall have something to say over my own signature. Just quote me as being in favor of the amendment."

As a further evidence of his position Mr. Palmer has sent a handsome check to the Order of Friendship. It is probable that through him the Actors' Fund may assume the direction of affairs.

Henry E. Abbey's statement about the respective cost of his "English" company and his "American" company is challenged by members of the Order of Friendship. It is commonly supposed that Mr. Abbey's American company is the one with which Mrs. Potter is starring. Actors interested in the subject charge that eight and possibly nine of its twelve members are Englishmen. The women are not to be brought into this fight, so they are not counted.

CHAMBER MUSIC IN STEINWAY HALL.

The New-York String Quartet, organized by Mr. Sam Franko two years ago, and now reorganized, gave the first of three concerts projected for this season at Steinway Hall last night. The new members are Henry Skalmer, second violin, Sebastian Laendner, viola, and Arthur Severn, violoncello. The club played a new quartet by Woldemar Bargiel in D minor to open the concert, a composition which made an indifferent impression upon the amateurs who, as usual at concerts of this character, formed a large portion of the audience. The concluding number was Schumann's planoforte quartet in E flat, led by Mr. Max Vogrich, who figured as well on the programme as performer of Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" and composer of an "Andante and Intermezzo" for violin with pianoforte accompaniment. In fact, Mr. Vogrich dominated the concert after his first entrance on the stage. He monopolized the Schumann quartet and made the string parts sound like an accompaniment. stage. His performance of the Liszt piece was capital from a technical point of view and the reading was characteristic-which is a safe adjective to use touching a composition like the "Mephisio Waltz." There is much really beautiful music in the violin piece, especially in its early part, and we do not wonder that Wilhelm thought it worthy of being played by him nine years ago.

A fair in aid of the literature department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, and it will close, at 10 o'clock to-night. Mrs. Dr. A. Buchanan s in charge and the tables are covered with all sorta of dainty articles of feminine manufacture. One cor-ner is devoted exclusively to the "exposure of spirits," as a sign informs the visitor, but it is stated that Mme. Diss Debar has no connection with it. The spirits dealt with are champagne, sherry, port wine, lager beer and a great variety of patent medicines. A small portion of one of these liquors is placed in a flask held above a flame, and in each case sufficient alcohol is driven off to give a good blaze when ignited at the top of the flask. The ladies aim to give in-struction as well as get profit.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18 (Special).-Mrs. Cleveland came into the city this forenoon, from Germantown, where she had been the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Wood. She was met at the station here by Mrs. George W. Childs, whose guest she will be until Friday, when she will return to Washington. During the day, accompanied by Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Cleveland went shopping in Chestnut-st. This evening she dined with Mr. and Mrs. Childs, among the other guests being Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, and Bishop Potter, of New-York.

THE PISKE M'GRAW SUIT APPEALED. Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 18 (Special).—The Fiske-McGraw University suit is on its way to the United States Supreme Court. There were filed here this afternoon the three necessary papers which make up the final appeal. The bond is the largest ever filed in this county and calls for \$1,500,000. The bondsmen are fl. W. Sage, William H. Sage and George R. Williams. The case will not go on the calendar until October

AN ACTOR DIES ON A TRAIN. Pittsburg, Dec. 18 (Special).—Charles S. Rogers, omedian and husband of Mattie Vickers, the actress, died of consumption last night and his body was prepared for burial on a train bound for Philadelphia from Chicago, over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. When the train reached Pittsburg the body was transferred to a baggage car.

ENTERTAINING BENJAMIN CONSTANT. An informal reception was given to the celebrated French painter, Benjamin Constant, by a large number of New-York artists last night at the studio of F. E Elwell, the sculptor, No. 114 West Fourteenth-st. Re-freshments were served at 9 o'clock, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to pleasant talk and dis-

MR. MORTON BACK AT HIS WORK. The Vice-President-elect returned yesterday to his business duties, which had been cast aside while he went West to pay his respects to General and Mrs.

Harrison. Mr. Morton went downtown early in the forencon and remained there nearly all day. THE PRESIDENT GROWING RECKLESS.

THE PRESIDENT GROWING RECKLESS.

From The New-York Mail and Express.

President Cleveland seems to have become so embittered by defeat that he is ready to be guided in his appointments by the most malignant and improper motives. Certainly the nomination that he has made for United States District-Attorney for Indiana could not have been more indecent and disgraceful had he been guided entirely by partisan passions and personal venom. HE DOES NOT TAKE HIS OWN MEDICINE.

From The Hartford Post.

W. H. R. Murray is lecturing on "How to Become a Millionaire." The lecture is not from his personal

HIS OWN HOME, TOO! From The Boston Globe.

Boston has't very much to thank Secretary En-dicut for. He wouldn't let us have Castle Island for a marine park, and now he orders the city to go to a nucless expense of \$2,500,000 to change the bridges across the river.

NOT EASILY DISCOURAGED.

From The Chicago News.